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16 August 1978

**WORLD**

**WIDE**

TRANSLATIONS ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY,  
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT  
No. 50

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## CONTENTS

## PAGE

## WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

UNESCO Media Conference Hits 'Information Imperialism' (ZA RUBEZHOM, No 25).....	1
Zamyatin Addresses UNESCO Session on Mass Information (TASS, 14 Jul 78).....	5
Iraq, Turkey Begin Talks on Transport, Telecommunications (INA, 18 Jun 78).....	6
Iraqi Communications Delegation Leaves for Moscow Talks (INA, 21 Jun 78).....	7
Soviet, Afghan Officials Sign Broadcasting Agreement (Moscow Domestic Service, 10 Jul 78).....	8
Soviets Cooperate With India on Satellite Launching (TASS, 13 Jun 78).....	9
Post, Telecommunications Agreement Signed by Romania, Mongolia (SCINTEIA, 6 Jun 78).....	10
Cuba-Spain Establish Direct Telephone Link (Havana Domestic Service, 30 May 78).....	11
Briefs	
CSSR, Syrian Broadcasting Protocol	12
Hungary-Syria Radio Cooperation	12
Bulgarian-DPRK Radio Cooperation	12
Belgium To Finance Zaire Projects	12
Bulgaria-FRG Telephone Links	13
GDR-Japan TV Cooperation	13

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
'WAFA,' 'ADN' Cooperation Agreement	13
Soviet-Finnish Broadcasting Protocol	13
DPRK-Bulgaria Radio Cooperation	13
Japanese Loan to Paraguay for Communications	13
'NCNA'-Iranian News Agency Agreement	14
'PAP'-'INA' Agreement	14
Angolan-Cuban Radio-TV Accord	14
ASIA	
INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS	
Laos-Vietnam Communications Pact Signed (Vientiane Domestic Service, 30 May 78).....	15
Vietnamese Telecommunications Links Via Peking Deteriorate (Jean Thoraval; AFP, 29 Jun 78).....	16
ROC-Philippines Sign Pact on Laying Undersea Cable (CNA, 13 Jul 78).....	17
Briefs	
ROK Undersea Cable to Japan	18
AUSTRALIA	
Parliament Debates U.S. Communications Base (Melbourne Overseas Service, 31 May 78).....	19
INDIA	
Briefs	
Indian Satellite Communications	20
INDONESIA	
Briefs	
Microwave Network	21
LAOS	
Briefs	
Radio Delegation Returns	22

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	
Briefs	
Shantung Post, Telecommunications	23
SINGAPORE	
Briefs	
More Telecommunications Service	24
EASTERN EUROPE	
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	
Briefs	
Bulgarian-USSR Communications Agreement	25
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	
Briefs	
TV, Radio Transmitters Export	26
Prague Radio Installing New Transmitter	26
New Phone Exchange	26
POLAND	
Repercussions of Satellite Television Discussed (TRYBUNA LUDU, 9 Jun 78).....	27
Briefs	
New TV Relay Station	30
Vice Minister of Communications	30
LATIN AMERICA	
ARGENTINA	
Briefs	
New Commercial Radio Link	31
Microwave Link Dedicated	31
BOLIVIA	
Briefs	
Satellite Communications System	32

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
BRAZIL	
COBRA To Market G-11 Minicomputer in 1979 (O GLOBO, 5 Jul 78).....	33
All Color TV Tubes To Be Nationally Manufactured by 1980 (JORNAL DO BRASIL, 14 Jul 78).....	35
Briefs Ericsson Gets Telephone Contract	36
GUYANA	
New Satellite Earth Station Due at End of Year (Courtney Gibson; GUYANA CHRONICLE, 9 Jul 78).....	37
Radar Equipment Maintenance Contract Under Scrutiny (GUYANA CHRONICLE, 7 Jul 78).....	39
Pollution Damages GTC Underground Line Plant Network (Courtney Gibson; GUYANA CHRONICLE, 6 Jul 78).....	40
PARAGUAY	
Briefs New Television Station	42
PERU	
Briefs Earth Satellite Stations	43
NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	
INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS	
Telecommunications Conference Ends; Recommendations Made (GULF NEWS AGENCY, 5 Jun 78).....	44
IRAN	
New Transmitter, Radio Azarabadegan, Inaugurated (Teheran Domestic Service, 10 Jun 78).....	45

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
JORDAN	
Information Minister Returns From Moscow, Makes Statement (Amman Domestic Service, 6 Jun 78).....	46
Husayn Presides Over Meeting on Microwave Project (Amman Domestic Service, 4 Jun 78).....	47
SYRIA	
Radio Transmitter 'Voice of the People' Inaugurated (Damascus Domestic Service, 1 Jun 78).....	48
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	
NIGERIA	
Radio Broadcasting System Renamed, Restructured (AFP, 1 Jun 78).....	49
SOUTH AFRICA	
Computer Sciences 'Lift-Off' Reported (Koenderman; SUNDAY TIMES, 23 Jul 78).....	50
USSR	
'TASS': Raduga Telecommunications Satellite Launched (TASS International Service, 19 Jul 78).....	51
'Acute Debate' at UNESCO Meeting on Mass Media's Role (TASS, 12 Jun 78).....	52
UNESCO Paris Meeting Discusses Mass Media Uses (TASS, 8 Jun 78).....	54
WESTERN EUROPE	
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	
Briefs	
Cyprus-Turkey Telephone Links	55



CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
DENAMRK	
Sogaard Seeks Financing for New Communications System (BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, 27 May 78).....	56
GREECE	
Expansion of Telecommunications System Reported (Athens Domestic Service, 9 Jun 78).....	57
NORWAY	
Phone Network in North Suffers Breakdowns (AFTENPOSTEN, 18 Jul 78).....	58

## WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

### UNESCO MEDIA CONFERENCE HITS 'INFORMATION IMPERIALISM'

LD201251Y Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 25 Signed to Press 15 Jun 78 p 17 LD

[Unattributed report: "Instrument of Mutual Understanding or Peddler of Propaganda Poison?"]

[Text] Stockholm-Moscow--As L.I. Brezhnev stressed, the mass information media "can serve the aims of peace and trust or spread the poison of discord between countries and peoples throughout the world." Cooperation between states in culture, information and other fields should be implemented, while fully observing the principles of sovereign equality, noninterference in other countries' affairs, equal rights and respect for each others social systems and orders.

The problem of the "information explosion" is attracting increasingly close attention. The scales of scientific and technical progress in this field cannot fail to grip the imagination: There are presently almost 400 million television sets, 25,000 radio stations and 1 billion radio receivers, over 100 news agencies are in operation, and tens of thousands of newspapers and journals are published worldwide.

The receipt of information on a regular, daily basis has become an organic human requirement. Each family in the Soviet Union subscribes to an average of four periodicals. It has been calculated that the "average" Englishman spends 10 years of his life in front of the television. In Japan, television is viewed regularly by over 90 percent of the adult population. Naturally, the situation is different in the developing countries, which have inherited extremely poor information systems from colonialism. But even there radio broadcasting and nascent television are beginning to play an increasingly important role.

The rapid development of mass information and propaganda media as a whole has become one of the most characteristic features of the 20th century. Their significance in international communication is growing. Many states have created special foreign policy propaganda services and conduct radio broadcasting to foreign countries. In light of the ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism and the emergence of dozens of young developing states the content of the information disseminated assumes increasing significance, as do the aims which it serves--the cause of peace, mutual understanding, social progress and the people's national liberation; or increasing tension, the arms race and the spiritual enslavement of millions of people.

#### In Accordance With the Final Act

This issue was the subject of discussion at the international conference on problems of the dissemination of information, organized in Stockholm by UNESCO with the participation of representatives of 43 countries.

The conference showed convincingly that two main lines are developing and coming into conflict in this area. The first, pursued by the socialist countries and supported by many developing countries, is aimed at insuring that the increased technical potential is used by countries for the objective and benevolent supply of information to their peoples on life abroad and for the improvement of the worldwide moral-political climate in a spirit of detente and mutual understanding.

This way of posing the question implies the end of the practice of ideological subversion and psychological warfare and the renunciation of interference in other countries' affairs. This does not mean, of course, any sort of "repeal" of the ideological struggle. The antagonism between world outlooks and the competition between ideas will continue--that is an objective process. But it should not become psychological warfare or rivalry aimed at seeing who can depict whom in the blackest terms.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are seeking the elaboration and adoption on a world wide scale of norms and principles governing information activity, to serve neighborly relations among peoples. For several years now the Soviet draft convention on the principles of the states' use of artificial earth satellites for direct television broadcasting has been under examination at the United Nations. The purpose of raising this issue was to insure that the new space technology is used from the very first for the noble aims of peace and friendship among all peoples. The socialist countries have submitted to UNESCO a draft declaration on the basic principles of the use of the mass information media to strengthen peace and international mutual understanding and to struggle against war propaganda and against racism and apartheid. The document's title speaks for itself.

The Soviet Union attaches important significance to those portions of the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that touch on questions of information. Let us recall that it was precisely at the initiative of the socialist countries that the document included the proposition that cooperation between states in the cultural, information and other areas should "promote the consolidation of peace and mutual understanding among peoples and the spiritual enrichment of the human personality."

At the Belgrade meeting of representatives of the 35 countries that took part in the all-European conference, the delegations of socialist countries, acting in the spirit of Helsinki, put forward proposals on banning war propaganda, extending cooperation between news agencies, and increasing journalists' responsibility for the information disseminated. Unfortunately these proposals received a hostile reception from Western countries.

In their practical activity, Soviet mass information organs adhere steadfastly to the principles and norms advocated by our country in the international arena. Attempts to interfere in other states' internal affairs are alien to them. It is relevant that, in the Soviet Union, propaganda concerning war or racial or national hatred is banned by law.

The essence of the policy, different in principle, which is implemented by imperialist states with their "monopolies of the word," was expressed laconically and clearly by Finnish President Urho Kekkonen in the phrase "informational imperialism." This refers to the fact that these states, taking advantage of the fact that 30 of the developing countries do not have their own news agencies, are carrying out wide ideological expansion in Asia, Africa and Latin America, imposing on the information media, as a rule, a distorted picture of international life. In Latin America, 70 percent of reports published in newspapers come from two American agencies--UPI and AP. The PAKISTAN TIMES, which is close to government circles, recently wrote that the BBC "always tries to paint events taking place in developing countries in dark colors." The newspaper criticized the "impartial" and "independent" BBC for presenting distorted "news" on the Palestinian question, events in the Horn of Africa, and so forth.

#### Opposition to the Ideological Expansion of Imperialism

According to the calculations of experts, the flow of wire service reports from capitalist to developing countries is 100 times greater than in the opposite direction. Given these conditions, many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America naturally express the need to end the dominance of bourgeois press agencies, radio and television companies in their spiritual life and the need for assistance in creating their own information services and training journalists. In 1976, with this goal in mind, the nonaligned countries created an information agency pool. Its activity has experienced considerable difficulties--both technical and political, but is expanding, nonetheless. Vietnam, Cuba and several other states play an active part in the pool. The press, radio and television of the Soviet Union and other countries of socialism support the pool's anti-imperialist orientation. It is quite obvious that it is only in alliance with world socialism that the developing countries can put an end to the diktat of the "monopolies of the word," and acquire their own voice, so to speak, in this important area of international life.

This is also understood in the West. Hence, imperialist circles' negative reaction to the developing countries' efforts for the "decolonization" of information. Thus, the creation of a pool of news agencies within the framework of the nonaligned movement was received in the West with open hostility. However, having failed to smother it at birth, the Western "monopolies of the word" have switched to another tactic: They are now trying, with all their strength, to penetrate the emerging news agencies of the developing countries in order to erode their anticolonial platform with promises of generous technical and financial aid and to prevent their cooperation with socialist states.

The so-called "Committee for the Freedom of the World Press" was created in the United States in 1976. What are the aims of the committee that is made up of such giants of the American information industry as H. Schlosser and L. Goldenson, presidents of the NBC and ABC television companies; P. Miller and Lee Hills, chairmen of the board of directors of the Gannett and Knight-Ridder newspaper trusts; L. Marks, former director of the U.S. Information Agency; the not unknown W. Hearst, junior, and so forth? It was not difficult to divine them after listening to the speech by (Dzh. Bibi), the committee's representative at the conference in Stockholm. He promised to give "any kind of assistance to any developing country" which supports the Western concept of "free press," will not subordinate the news organs to the government and supports the West's opposition to the elaboration in UNESCO or any other international organization of principles and norms able to restrict the activity of Western news agencies.

The U.S. representative's speech was given a worthy rebuff by Mujbir, director general of the Libyan news agency, who condemned the interference in the affairs of others and the spread of misinformation carried out under cover of the "free press" slogan. Regarding promises of technical aid, he said, Washington's generous offers are unable to distract the young independent states from the struggle for spiritual freedom. Mujbir's speech was supported by many representatives of the developing countries.

As in any other area, the activity of states and their organs in the international dissemination of information cannot and must not be haphazard--in other words, it must be subordinate to certain rules and norms. Life has already shown many times the bankruptcy of the bourgeois slogan on the "free flow of information and ideas."

Just as political detente cannot develop indefinitely along side the arms race, mutual understanding and trust among peoples, wherever they live--in Europe or America, in Asia or Africa--cannot be strengthened by biased misinformation, propaganda sabotage and ideological expansion. As was stressed at the conference in Stockholm, the task of subordinating the international exchange of information to the aims of peace and mutual understanding is the common aim of all mankind.

CSO: 5500

## WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

### ZAMYATIN ADDRESSES UNESCO SESSION ON MASS INFORMATION

LD141204Y Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Paris, July 14, TASS--A regular session of the International Commission, set up on the initiative of UNESCO, was devoted to the role and tasks of the mass media in the world of today and to the prospects of developing cooperation in the field of communications. Attending the session, held at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris, were prominent public figures, senior newspapers, radio and television officials, and prominent journalists from sixteen countries.

The chairman of the commission, holder of the Lenin International Peace Prize and Nobel Prize Sean McBride (Ireland), stressed that rapid scientific-technical progress in recent decades has still further raised the importance of communications in society's social and spiritual life and set new serious tasks to news agencies, the press, radio and television of all countries.

Tunisia's State Secretary for Information Mustapha Msmoudi criticizes the preservation of survivals of colonialism in the information policy of Western powers. He was supported by representatives of Nigeria, India, Indonesia and other participants in the session.

Leonid Zamyatin, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, stressed the justness of the demands for the decolonization of information. He urged greater cooperation between the young developing countries and socialist states in the field of mass information and said that information should serve the lofty aims of detente and development of international understanding.

The commission discussed in detail the theses of the report that will be submitted to UNESCO member-countries and then to the 20th session of the general conference of this international organization.

CSO: 5500

## WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

IRAQ, TURKEY BEGIN TALKS ON TRANSPORT, TELECOMMUNICATIONS

JN181620Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1445 GMT 18 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 18 June--Official Iraqi-Turkish talks began here today on the possibility of developing cooperation between the two countries in the field of transport and communications. The Iraqi side was headed by Transport Minister Dr Mukarram Jamal al-Talabani and the Turkish side by Transportation Minister Gunes Ongut.

At the outset of the talks, the Iraqi minister assured the Turkish guest of Iraq's desire to expand the scope of cooperation and friendship with neighbor Turkey. For his part, the Turkish transportation minister expressed his pleasure in visiting Iraq and meeting with officials to discuss the development of friendly ties between the two neighbor countries.

After that, the two sides reviewed the items on the agenda, which included the prospects of cooperation in the fields of rail, truck and sea transport, as well as telecommunications.

It was decided to form a specialized committee from members of both sides to examine the items on the agenda and draft the recommendations for final approval.

Meanwhile, the Iraqi-Turkish subcommittee for railroad transport began its work today. The two sides exchanged viewpoints on rail transport between the two countries and the means to remove the obstacles preventing the expansion of activities in this field.

CSO: 5500

WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

IRAQI COMMUNICATIONS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW TALKS

JN210800Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 21 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 21 June--An Iraqi delegation under Communications Ministry Under Secretary Rashid Salih al-'Ali left Baghdad for Moscow this morning for a weeklong visit to the Soviet Union.

In Moscow the delegation will discuss topics related to telephone and cable communications with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries via satellite. The talks will also deal with two proposals for Iraqi participation in the intersputnik system of Soviet satellites. This would involve the establishment of a ground station for this system to receive and send telephone and cable dispatches and also radio and television programs. The second proposal is related to commercial use of several channels via the [word indistinct] satellite system from the Soviet Union to perform these services without having to establish a ground station.

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WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

SOVIET, AFGHAN OFFICIALS SIGN BROADCASTING AGREEMENT

LD102138Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Ministry of Radio and Television of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan headed by Katawazi, the first deputy minister, is in the Soviet Union. The delegation has had meetings and talks with the leadership of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, TASS, the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, and NOVOSTI.

An agreement was signed today on cooperation in the field of television and radio broadcasting between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the Ministry of Radio and Television of Afghanistan. It provides for a broad exchange of television and radio materials devoted to the lives of the Soviet and Afghan peoples. The agreement was signed by Lapin, chairman of USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and Katawazi.

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## WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

### SOVIETS COOPERATE WITH INDIA ON SATELLITE LAUNCHING

LD131544Y Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 13 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 13, TASS--the Soviet side has fully fulfilled its obligations to the Indian colleagues and is ready to launch the second Indian satellite, as soon as its flight model is ready, a TASS correspondent has been told by Deputy Chairman of the Intercosmos Council Nikolay Novikov, who led the USSR's delegation to a meeting of Soviet and Indian specialists in Bangalore, India.

The meeting made it possible to specify a number of matters connected with launching the second Indian satellite by a Soviet rocket carrier. Autonomous and complex trials of the satellite were carried out, and all technical and engineering matters have been determined. Nikolay Novikov emphasized that the businesslike and friendly meeting between specialists of the two countries was held in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding.

Cooperation between scientists is under way in accordance with the agreement between the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Indian Organisation for Space Exploration, signed in Moscow in April 1975. India's second satellite, just like the first one, will be launched from the territory of the Soviet Union. Its weight will be 420 kg.

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WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

POST, TELECOMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT SIGNED BY ROMANIA, MONGOLIA

AU071238Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Jun 78 p 5 AU

[Text] An agreement was signed in Bucharest on Monday between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] in the area of post and telecommunications. The documents envisages provisions on developing bilateral cooperation and collaboration, and exchanging data on topics of common interest.

The document was signed for Romania by Traian Dudas, minister of transportation and telecommunications, and for Mongolia by Dahyn Gotob, minister of communications.

The signing was also attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Constantin Oancea, Deputy Minister of Transportation and Telecommunications Gheorghe Airinei, and MPR ambassador to Bucharest Bamdariyn Dugersuren.

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## WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

### CUBA-SPAIN ESTABLISH DIRECT TELEPHONE LINK

FL301919Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1833 GMT 30 May 78 FL

[Excerpts] Two telephone circuits between Cuba and Madrid were officially inaugurated today as a result of the convention set up between Intercuba enterprise of the Communications Ministry and the Spanish national telephone company. The inauguration was held at Cuba-USSR protocol hall in the Communications Ministry where a telephone conversation was held between Intercuba Director Felix Santiago and (Vicente San Miguel) of the international relations department of the Spanish national telephone company.

Communication between Cuba and Spain up to now have been via shortwave and manually operated circuits. With the inauguration today of two telephone circuits, there are now 18 direct communication lines, 6 of them with members of the socialist camp. The two direct circuits between Cuba and Spain are via satellite through the Intersputnik system to Poland, then continuing via landline to Madrid. They are the first two international semiautomatic telephone circuits operating in our country.

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## WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

CSSR, SYRIAN BROADCASTING PROTOCOL--Prague, 19 Jul CETEKA--A protocol providing for wider cooperation in all spheres of broadcasting between Czechoslovak Radio and the Syrian Radio-Television was signed today. The protocol concretizes the 1978-1980 agreement on cooperation between the two corporations. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1130 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD]

HUNGARY-SYRIA RADIO COOPERATION--An 18-point Hungarian-Syrian radio cooperation agreement was signed this afternoon. The agreement about the exchange of political and entertainment programs was initialed by Dr Kalman Kiss, vice president of Hungarian Radio and (Muhammad Khayr al-Wadi), program director of Syrian Radio and Television. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD]

BULGARIAN-DPRK RADIO COOPERATION--Sofia, 12 Jul (BTA)--A working cooperation protocol between the Bulgarian Radio and the Central Radio Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was signed here today. The national days of the two countries are planned to be marked with special radio programmes. Recording and written material on the successes in socio-political, economic and cultural life in Bulgaria and the DPRK will be historical subjects, recording of songs, dancing and folk music and radio-plays. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 12 Jul 78 AU]

BELGIUM TO FINANCE ZAIRE PROJECTS--Kinshasa, AZAP--The meeting of the Belgium-Zaire technical commission recently held in Kinshasa has decided that Belgium will help finance a large number of transport and communications projects. The National Transport Office and the Zairian Railroad Company will get 200 million Belgian francs to buy spare parts. Belgium will finance the construction of coastal radio communications station at Banana estimated to cost 60 million Belgian francs for the Maritime Transport Board, and will pay for 4 million francs worth of material ordered by the board. Belgium will also pay part of the cost of building the urban railroad line between Ndjili and Kintambo. [Kinshasa AZAP in French 0937 GMT 12 Jul 78 LD/EA]

BULGARIA-FRG TELEPHONE LINKS--Burgas, 6 Jul (BTA)--The new direct automatic telephone line between the Slunchev Bryag (Sunny Beach) resort and the Federal Republic of Germany was put into operation today. It will be in operation daily between 1800 and 2400 hours local time. In fulfillment of the programme for updating phone communications, automatic telephone links have already been established between Burgas and Moscow, Berlin, Warsaw and Prague. It is planned to establish such communications in the coming years also with the capitals and other big towns of the socialist countries and with other states. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 6 Jul 78 AU]

GDR-JAPAN TV COOPERATION--Berlin--The GDR State Committee for Television and the Japanese National Radio and Television Association on 6 July signed an agreement for the first time on cooperation in the television field, which will be concentrated on increasing the exchange of program and reports. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1820 GMT 6 Jul 78 LD]

'WAFA','ADN' COOPERATION AGREEMENT--An agreement of cooperation was signed today between the Palestinian news agency WAFA and the GDR news agency ADN. The agreement calls for an exchange of technical knowhow, visits, training of cadres and the dissemination of WAFA news bulletins throughout the world via ADN. [Text] [Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 5 Jul 78 JN]

SOVIET-FINNISH BROADCASTING PROTOCOL--Helsinki--A working protocol has been signed here on exchanges in the field of television and radio broadcasting for 1978-1979 between the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and Finnish radio and television. The protocol calls for the exchange of television newsreels and films, television and radio programs, extensive television programs devoted to the national holidays of the Soviet Union and Finland, materials on the Soviet-Finnish friendship month, and so on. Particular attention has been paid to cooperation in devising programs devoted to the 30th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, and to the many-sided relations of the two countries in various spheres of the economy, culture and sports. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0957 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD]

DPRK-BULGARIA RADIO COOPERATION--Pyongyang, 16 Jul (KCNA)--A 1978-1980 protocol on cooperation in radio broadcasting between the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and the General Bureau of Radio Broadcasting of Bulgaria [GBRBB] was signed on 12 July in Sofia, according to a report. The protocol was signed on our side by the DPRK ambassador to Bulgaria and on the Bulgarian side by the director of the GBRBB. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 16 Jul 78 OW]

JAPANESE LOAN TO PARAGUAY FOR COMMUNICATIONS--The Central Bank will provide the National Telecommunications Administration with 3.9 billion yen under a contract signed with the Japanese overseas fund. The loan will be used for the installation of satellite communications. [Asuncion Radio Paraguay in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Jul 78 PY]

'NCNA'-IRANIAN NEWS AGENCY AGREEMENT-- Peking, 14 Jun (HSINHUA)-- Youri N. Laouiri, deputy director of the PARS NEWS AGENCY of Iran, wound up his visit to China and left here by air this morning. He was seen off at the airport by Li Pu, deputy director of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY, and Javad Omidvari, first secretary of the Iranian Embassy in Peking. Yesterday afternoon, Li Pu and Laouiri signed an agreement on the cooperation of information between the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY and the PARS NEWS AGENCY of Iran. Attending the ceremony was Mahmood Taghavy, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Iranian Embassy here. While in Peking, the Iranian guest visited a rural people's commune, factories, the Great Wall, a Ming tomb and other scenic spots and places of historic interest. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1255 GMT 14 Jun 78 OW]

'PAP'-'INA' AGREEMENT-- Baghdad, 27 May-- Januz Rozkowski, editor in chief of the Polish news agency [PAP], left Baghdad this morning at the end of a 4-day visit to Iraq. Rozkowski signed an agreement last Thursday with INA Director General Muhammad Manaf Yasin covering bilateral cooperation between INA and PAP. The agreement provides for expanding the exchange of news and press inquiries transmitted by the two agencies as well as supporting the permanent and free-lance correspondents of the two agencies. [Text] [Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 27 May 78 JN]

ANGOLAN-CUBAN RADIO-TV ACCORD--Cuba and Angola have signed a cooperation agreement in the field of radio and television. The agreement includes training of Angolan technicians in different specialties and exchange of experiences. Our country will provide technical assistance to raise the quality of radio and television programs of the Angolan People's Republic. [Text] [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 May 78 FL]

CSO: 5500

## INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

### LAOS-VIETNAM COMMUNICATIONS PACT SIGNED

BK300604Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 May 78 BK

[Text] After successfully concluding its friendly 2-week official visit to the LPDR, on the evening of 29 May the SRV information and cultural delegation led by Comrade Tran Lam, alternate member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of Vietnam radio and television, left Vientiane for home.

Seeing the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Comrade Sisana Sisan, alternate member of the LPRP Central Committee, member of the Propaganda and Training Committee of the party Central Committee, and minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism; directors and deputy directors of various departments and cadres in the Ministry of Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism; and Comrade Nguyen Si Hoat, SRV charge d'affaires ad interim to Laos.

During its friendly 2-week official visit to the LPDR, the delegation visited a number of economic construction establishments in Champassak and Savannakhet provinces and some ruins and historical places in Vientiane capital. In addition, the delegation also held talks and exchanged views with the Lao delegation on several issues in the information, propaganda and cultural fields and dealing with the strengthening of cooperation in the cultural and ideological work. The exchanges of views were conducted in an atmosphere of sincerity and goodwill and in the spirit of the special relationship between Laos and Vietnam.

During the visit, the two delegations signed documents on the agreement on the mutual assistance and cooperation between Laos and Vietnam in press, information, radio, culture and the arts. Acting on behalf of the Lao side in signing the documents was Comrade Sisana Sisan, alternate member of the LPRP Central Committee, member of the Propaganda and Training Committee of the party Central Committee, and minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism; and acting on behalf of the Vietnamese side was Comrade Tran Lam, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of Vietnamese radio and television. To step up mutual assistance and cooperation between the two sides in information and cultural work, the Vietnamese side presented one 50-kilowatt and two 15-kilowatt radio transmitters as gifts to the Lao side. In addition, the Vietnamese side also agreed to give information, photo and other machines [khuang chak kiao kap khao san houp ngao le dan un un] to the Lao side.

CSO: 5500



INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

VIETNAMESE TELECOMMUNICATIONS LINKS VIA PEKING DETERIORATE

Paris AFP in English 1047 GMT 29 Jun 78 OW

[Article by Jean Thoraval]

[Text] Hanoi, 29 Jun (AFP)--Whether as a result of Sino-Vietnamese tension or because telecommunication links with Moscow are too unsophisticated, it is now more difficult in Hanoi to make an international telephone call than it was even at the height of the American bombing. And Telex links which took news from Vietnam to Paris in an hour now sometimes take three days.

In the past when telecommunication links between Hanoi and Moscow closed down at 10 pm it was possible to speak to the capitals of Western Europe via Peking. Recently this has proved an impossible and frustrating exercise. After trying for eight hours without success to get through to Western Europe, this correspondent decided to telephone colleagues in Peking. The line was good, but the call was passed from one wrong Peking number to another, something that had not happened before in five years. Perhaps the Vietnamese operator wanted to show that cooperation between Vietnam and China was a dead letter, perhaps the switchboards were falling apart through old age.

One thing seems clear: As the media and diplomatic war rages, a little battle is taking place on the telecommunications front with the result that Hanoi can be cut off for hours on end from the outside world.

CSO: 5500

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

ROC-PHILIPPINES SIGN PACT ON LAYING UNDERSEA CABLE

Taipei CNA in English 1419 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, 13 Jul (CNA)--The Republic of China and the Philippines signed an agreement Thursday in Taipei calling for joint laying of an undersea cable line between the two countries.

The cable, 900 kilometers in length, will link northern Taiwan with Luzon. Construction is expected to be completed in 2 years. Carrying a price tag of 20 million U.S. dollars, the cable will have a capacity of 480 telephone lines.

The Chinese Government Radio Administration and the Oriental Telecommunication Co of the Philippines will take charge of the operation and administration of the cable line upon completion.

A spokesman for the directorate general of telecommunications said that in addition to being used for telecommunications between Taiwan and the Philippines, the cable will be extended to Hong Kong and other Southeast Asian regions.

Chiang Ting-chang, president of the International Telecommunication Development Co Ltd, Mr J. Africa, representative of the Oriental Telecommunication Co of the Philippines, and George Warwick, representative of Cable and Wireless of Britain, signed the agreement.

CSO: 5500

## INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

ROK UNDERSEA CABLE TO JAPAN--Seoul, 16 Jun--South Korea and Japan will install an undersea telecommunications cable linking the two countries under a \$35-million joint project, the Ministry of Communications announced here today. For the project an agreement will be signed in Seoul next Monday between the ministry and the Kokusai Denshin Denwa (KDD) of Japan. The 2,700-circuit cable, when installed by 1980, is expected to markedly improve the telecommunications linkup between Seoul and Tokyo, which presently depends only on the scatter system with a 380-circuit capacity. The ministry said installation work will be commenced in December at Pusan and Hamada, both ends of the projected cable. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0828 GMT 16 Jun 78 SK]

CSO: 5500

## AUSTRALIA

### PARLIAMENT DEBATES U.S. COMMUNICATIONS BASE

OW312105Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 31 May 78 OW

[Text] The opposition in Federal Parliament continued its attack today on the defense minister, Mr. Killen, on the handling of American plans to upgrade the communications base at Northwest Cape on Australia's west coast. The debate brought the disclosure that the opposition leader, Mr. Hayden, had written to the government expressing concern that the United States might be breaching the agreement under which the base operates. This emerged after the Labor spokesman on defense, Mr. Scholes, moved a motion of no confidence in Mr. Killen saying the Defense Department's failure to inform the minister of negotiations on upgrading the base was inexcusable.

Defending himself, Mr. Killen said that if he believed he had been grievously in error on any issue he would offer to resign. But he stood by his statements he had made in the past in support of his department that the Americans had made no proposals to the Australian government about the Northwest Cape.

The defense minister went on to say that a letter marked secret which he had received from Mr. Hayden indicated the Labor Party's ignorance of what went on at Northwest Cape. Mr. Hayden responded by putting the letter on record in Parliament.

The letter indicates that Mr. Hayden received a briefing from the Defense Department several weeks ago on the various United States facilities in Australia. Mr. Hayden said there appeared to be no overview of monitoring the United States communications traffic. That situation appeared to be contrary to the general understanding of the agreement covering Northwest Cape.

CSO: 5500

INDIA

BRIEFS

INDIAN SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS--Trial use of satellites for domestic communications has begun. The telephone users of Ahmedabad and Ajmer are now talking through a satellite for a few hours every day. The calls to these places are routed through the Symphonie satellite as part of the Satellite Telecommunications Experiment Project [STEP]. STEP, a joint project of the Indian Space Research Organization and the Post and Telegraph Department, completes 1 year of operation today. The experiment uses a Franco-German satellite Symphonie being made available to India for 2 years. The satellite is at present located at 49 degrees over the equator. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 31 May 78 BK]

CSO: 5500

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INDONESIA

BRIEFS

MICROWAVE NETWORK--President Suharto this morning held a telephone conversation with Bali Governor Sukarmen, marking the opening of a microwave network for the southern part of East Indonesia. The call was between Ujungpandang and Bali. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 16 Jun 78 BK]

CSO: 5500

LAOS

BRIEFS

RADIO DELEGATION RETURNS--Vientiane, 28 Jun (KPL)--A delegation of the Lao national radio led by Chaleun Vongsam-ang, its director, returned to Vientiane on 25 June after visiting Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Vietnam. The delegation had had talks with the radio services in the host countries which expressed readiness to help the Lao national radio. [Vientiane KPL in English 1121 GMT 28 Jun 78 BK]

CSO: 5500

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

BRIEFS

SHANTUNG POST, TELECOMMUNICATIONS--The Shantung Provincial Post and Telecommunications Bureau recently held the third learn-from-Taching conference of post and telecommunications departments calling for efforts to strive for the modernization of post and telecommunications work. Secretary of the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee and Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee Li Jih-nai, and Vice Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee Liu Peng attended and addressed the conference. To date, 14 cities at or above county level throughout the province have transformed telephone networks to automatic operation, 70 counties use motorcycles for rural mail delivery, 83 counties have fitted their telephone lines link communes with wave carriers, and over 63 percent of the brigades have installed telephone lines. The conference called for efforts to achieve, by 1980, automatic operation of telephone networks in areas at or above county level, fit telephone lines linking counties with communes with wave carriers, and replace keyboard telegraphs with telephoto transmitters in areas at or above county level. [Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Jul 78 SK]

CSO: 5500



SINGAPORE

BRIEFS

MORE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE--The Telecommunications Authority of Singapore introduced two more services today, a telegram service between Singapore and Kampuchea and a number-to-number telephone service to the United Arab Emirates. Telecom also announced that from today its rates for multiplex telex services are reduced to \$67.50 [Singapore] from \$84 for the first 3 minutes and \$22.50 for each additional minute or part thereof. [Text] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 1 Jul 78 BK]

CSO: 5500

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

BULGARIAN-USSR COMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT--Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, has presented to the Soviet Government Bulgaria's ratification instruments on the agreement on the competence, privileges and immunity of Intersputnik space communications. The instruments were received on behalf of the Soviet Government by Sergey Kuznetsov, deputy secretary general at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 14 Jun 78 AU]

CSO: 5500

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

### BRIEFS

TV, RADIO TRANSMITTERS EXPORT--The Tesla enterprise of Prague-Hloubetin will export to the USSR this year 29 Zona-2 television transmitters, 17 medium-wave, 2 doubled [zdvojene] medium-wave and 2 long-wave radio transmitters. Tesla will export 34 medium-wave 1 kilowatt transmitters to the GDR and 2 television and 8 radio transmitters to Romania, one of which will have a 200 kilowatt capacity. [Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 23 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

PRAGUE RADIO INSTALLING NEW TRANSMITTER--The radio communication board in Prague has drawn the attention of listeners to the fact that during June and July there will occur extraordinary intervals in the operation of certain transmitters. These will be the transmitters operating on long waves of 272 kilohertz. The reason is the preparation of a new transmitter. We ask our listeners to tune during these intervals to medium and short waves. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 9 Jun 78 LD]

NEW PHONE EXCHANGE--A new automated telephone exchange of the second generation with 16,000 subscriber lines was inaugurated in Prague-Holesovice a few days ago. After the exchanges in Kobylišy and Sterboholý, this is the third one of its kind. [Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 12 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

CSO: 5500

REPERCUSSIONS OF SATELLITE TELEVISION DISCUSSED

AU131514Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jun 78 p 7 AU

[Krystyna Wiewiorowska article: "Satellite Television"]

[Text] THE EXPLORATION OF OUTER SPACE, INITIALLY REGARDED AS A GREAT SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT, AT A RATHER EARLY STAGE HAS BEGUN TO PRODUCE PRACTICAL BENEFITS IN MANY FIELDS. SATELLITE TELECOMMUNICATION NOW SEEMS TO PLAY THE MOST IMPORTANT ROLE AMONG THE MANY AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF OUTER SPACE TECHNIQUES. SATELLITE TELEPHONE, RADIO AND TELEVISION COMMUNICATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA HAS ALREADY EXISTED FOR MORE THAN A DOZEN YEARS.

Dynamic development is characteristic of satellite telecommunication. The useful life of the first telecommunication satellite, the Early Bird, orbited in 1965, was 18 months, while that of the Intelsat IV A, launched in 1975, was 3 years. The capacity of satellites is increasing, too. The Intelsat II, launched in 1967, was able to simultaneously transmit 240 telephone conversations or one television program, and the Intelsat IV--9,000 telephone conversations. THE NUMBER OF WAYS SATELLITE TELECOMMUNICATION CAN BE USED IS INCREASING IN STEP WITH THE GROWING SATELLITE CAPACITY. IN ADDITION TO CONVERSATIONS AND TELEVISION PROGRAMS, IT HAS ENCOMPASSED SEA AND AIR NAVIGATION AND THE TRANSMISSION OF COMPUTER DATA.

THE DIRECT TRANSMISSION OF PROGRAMS FROM THE SATELLITE TO INDIVIDUAL RECEIVERS, HOWEVER, SEEMS TO HAVE THE MOST PROMISING FUTURE AMONG NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS OF SATELLITE COMMUNICATION.

Satellite television programs have been transmitted from the mid-60's from land-located transmitters to the satellite, and then via land-located receiving stations to individual receivers. THE NEXT STAGE IN THE DEVELOPMENT WAS MARKED BY SEMIDIRECT TELEVISION TRANSMISSION BY MEANS OF SATELLITE FROM A LAND-LOCATED TRANSMITTER TO LOCAL STATIONS WHERE THE PROGRAMS MAY BE VIEWED.

This form of transmission was first applied in 1976 in India within the framework of an experiment carried out by the Indian Government in cooperation with the United States and various UN organizations and agencies. The experiment proved the great usefulness of satellite television for educational purposes in developing countries. By means of competently prepared programs seen in 400 villages located far from urban centers, India taught reading and writing and disseminated information on modern farming practices and the struggle against plant pests, as well as on birth control. Many Latin American and Arab countries are preparing for similar experiments.

THE TECHNICAL POSSIBILITIES FOR USING DIRECT SATELLITE TELEVISION ALREADY EXIST; ONLY THE HIGH COSTS ARE HAMPERING THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF THIS FORM OF TRANSMISSION. THE UN EXPERTS EXPECT THAT DIRECT SATELLITE TELEVISION WILL BECOME UNIVERSAL AFTER 1985. Three fixed satellites located at an angular distance of 120 degrees are able to beam the same program to the area from geographic latitude 70 north to 70 south, or practically to the entire globe. However, it is to be emphasized that SINCE THERE IS NO NEED FOR FIXED LAND-LOCATED RETRANSMITTERS, STATES HAVE LOST THE CAPABILITY TO CONTROL PROGRAMS VISIBLE ON THEIR TERRITORIES.

This fact induced some states to place draft regulations for the use of satellites for direct satellite transmission in the UN forum. BECAUSE FEARS HAVE ARISEN THAT THIS TECHNIQUE CAN ALSO BE USED IN A WAY WHICH IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE--FOR EXAMPLE, TO INTERFERE IN THE DOMESTIC AFFAIRS OF OTHER STATES. There is an almost universal belief that the binding rules of international law, including the law on outer space, are insufficient to prevent such a possibility. The best evidence of such a belief can be seen in the voting on RESOLUTION 2916 AT THE 28TH UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION, WHICH INDICATED THE NEED TO WORK OUT A SPECIAL AGREEMENT TO REGULATE DIRECT SATELLITE TELEVISION SHOWS ON AN INTERNATIONAL SCALE. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 102 TO 1, WITH 7 ABSTENTIONS. The United States was the only one to vote against the resolution. Such a result was unprecedented in UN history.

The USSR was the first to present a draft international agreement. Canada, Sweden and other countries followed. The General Assembly entrusted the committee for the peaceful use of outer space and its legal subcommittee with drafting the text of the international agreement. For 20 years this committee has been discussing all problems involving law on outer space. It is also drafting treaties regulating the use of space.

THE NEARLY 8 YEARS OF TALKS HAVE RESULTED IN STIPULATING 12 LEGAL RULES REGULATING THE APPLICATION OF SATELLITES FOR THE DIRECT TRANSMISSION OF TELEVISION PROGRAMS ON AN INTERNATIONAL SCALE. ACCORDING TO THESE RULES, PROGRAMS SHOULD BE TRANSMITTED FOR THE BENEFIT AND IN THE INTEREST OF ALL COUNTRIES CONCERNED, IN BROAD INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND WITH THE OBSERVANCE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL SECRETARY IS TO BE INFORMED ABOUT THE ACTIVITY CONDUCTED IN THIS FIELD. HOWEVER, NO AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED WITH REGARD TO SEVERAL ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS, INCLUDING THAT OF OBTAINING IN ADVANCE THE CONSENT OF THE STATE FOR WHICH DIRECT SATELLITE TELEVISION SHOWS ARE INTENDED.

The socialist states, developing countries and most capitalist states represent the view, recognized under international law, that EVERY SOVEREIGN STATE HAS THE RIGHT TO DECIDE ABOUT ANY ACTIVITY CONDUCTED IN ITS TERRITORY, INCLUDING THE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION BY MEANS OF SATELLITE TELEVISION. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE UNITED STATES, PLAYING UPON THE SLOGAN OF FREEDOM OF INFORMATION, RESISTS ANY RESTRICTIONS. This is typical for the United States, which has repeatedly resisted the definition of rules for activity in outer space.

Another essential problem lies in defining programs whose dissemination would be commendable--programs serving the idea of peace, rapprochement among peoples and extensive cultural exchanges--and programs which for their contents should be recognized as incompatible with the law. Such a definition constitutes a very controversial issue.

The question arises here: IS IT SUFFICIENT TO ESTABLISH THE RULE THAT STATES MUST GIVE THEIR PRIOR CONSENT FOR EVERY TRANSMISSION INTENDED FOR THEIR TERRITORY? NO, IT IS NOT. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO ADJUST PROGRAMS TO THE POLITICAL BORDERS OF STATES BECAUSE OF THE TECHNICAL PROPERTIES OF DIRECT SATELLITE TELEVISION. This leads to the phenomenon of the so-called penetrating shows, which can be seen beyond the borders of the state for which they are intended. These questions were partially settled by the International Telecommunication Union at its Geneva conference last year. The conference defined technical parameters for direct satellite television transmissions and rules for the use of a fixed orbit for these purposes. However, there is still A NEED TO ADOPT THE LEGAL PRINCIPLE THAT DIRECT SATELLITE TELEVISION PROGRAMS CAN ONLY BE TRANSMITTED TO THE TERRITORY OF OTHER STATES WITH THEIR CONSENT, EXCEPTING THE PHENOMENON OF PENETRATING SHOWS WITHIN THE LIMITS RECOGNIZED BY THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION IS INEVITABLE.

IT IS STILL IMPOSSIBLE TO FORESEE THE DAY WHEN WORK ON LEGAL RULES FOR DIRECT SATELLITE TELEVISION WILL BE COMPLETED. The outer space committee is the first to undertake the difficult task of fixing rules for activity that will only be conducted in the future.

The establishment of rules for direct satellite television and its practical application is of great importance for the prevention of possible international conflicts.

CSO: 5500

POLAND

BRIEFS

NEW TV RELAY STATION--A TV program II relay station was put into operation in Kolobrzeg on 8 July. The new installation will insure very good reception of TV program II in Kolobrzeg and its environs. The commissioning ceremony was attended by Central Committee Secretary Ryszard Frelek; Wladyslaw Kozdra, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Koszalin; and by the local authorities. Ryszard Frelek also met with the scouts from Koszalin vacationing at the Drezno rest camp in Koszalin Voivodship. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jul 78 p 4 AU]

VICE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS--PAP--On the motion of the minister of communications, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Wieslaw Adamski undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Communications, recalling him from the post of undersecretary of state of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jun 78 p 4 AU]

CSO: 5500

ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

NEW COMMERCIAL RADIO LINK--The National Telecommunications Company announced today that the Adroque-Tandil-Azull Mar del Plata radio link will soon be available to the public. It has 1,800 channels, allowing national phone calls, radio and television programs and telex service plus a microwave link between the earth station and Buenos Aires for international transmissions. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Jul 78 PY]

MICROWAVE LINK DEDICATED--Santa Rosa, 31 May--The TV microwave link between Santa Rosa and Bahia Blanca was dedicated today by the governor of La Pampa Province. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1558 GMT 31 May 78 PY]

CSO: 5500



## BOLIVIA

### BRIEFS

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM--An antenna and ground station which will serve a satellite communications system are expected to be ready by December. Some 80 percent of the equipment has already arrived from Japan. The design was made with the advice of experts from the International Telecommunications Union and the Spanish Telephone Company. The installation contract totals \$5,349,000 and includes training Bolivians to handle the system. [La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Jun 78 PY]

CSO: 5500

BRAZIL

COBRA TO MARKET G-11 MINICOMPUTER IN 1979

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 5 Jul 78 p 23

[Text] Brazilian Computers (COBRA) is going to put its first completely nationally developed product on the domestic market in the second quarter of 1979. It is the G-11 minicomputer the hardware system of which was initially developed in the University of Sao Paulo and the software in the Pontifical Catholic University (PUC) of Rio. This project is being refined by COBRA in order to receive commercial certification.

That information was provided yesterday by the technical director of the company, Diocleciano Figueiredo Pegado, who added that the minicomputer will begin to be produced with approximately 84 percent national components and that that level should increase to 88 percent by 1981.

Some accessory equipment is being developed by COBRA and will also have a high level of national components. The combination of interfaces will be 98 percent nationally produced. The configuration of the G-11 is made up of disk with a variable capacity of 20 to 80 bytes (a term that defines the capacity of stored information). The tape units will be of 1,600 BPI (the amount of information contained on an inch of tape) at a speed of 45 inches per second.

Although Figueiredo Pegado did not indicate what the production costs were -- he said that it was still too early to make a prediction with a reasonable margin of accuracy -- he gave assurance that the product will be competitively priced for the Brazilian market.

COBRA is investing in the area of development with a view to achieving a national component level for its products in excess of 90 percent by the beginning of the next decade. Among the accessories with the highest levels of national components are the terminals (96 percent in 1981) and interface systems (97 percent by the same year).

In order to achieve these levels, the company is investing on a priority basis in the area of development (research), which accounts for about 40 percent of the payroll. The company will serve as the lead for the national companies recently selected to produce minicomputers.

The electronic processing area in Brazil is characterized by the domination of foreign-owned companies, which have been assembling computers here for many years. The experiment that is being made in the minicomputer field is completely revolutionary, Figueiredo Pegado acknowledged. In addition to deciding to raise the levels of national components to the maximum, the government has reserved this sector exclusively for national capital.

COBRA has been operating in the sector for some years but only in the last 2 years has it had concrete results at the commercial level. Company sales for this fiscal year (March to March) totaled \$726 million cruzeiros and are expected to double next year. And as its directors make a point to recall, the company has not yet acquired a sales systems comparable to those of the big multinational companies.

Figueiredo Pegado believes that the decision of the Commission for Coordination of Electronic Processing Activities (CAPRE), refusing IBM a license to import 303 minicomputer units, represented the affirmation of national capital in that area. "That import would have resulted in the loss of the market for 1 year for two of the companies that are now entering that market."

#### The Programs

COBRA is investing so as to obtain high levels of nationalization of some accessories and components in order to reach the maximum admissible limit before the national companies (Edisa, Labo and SID) begin to produce this year. At present, the level of national components in the terminals is 91 percent and in the interfaces, 69 percent. The company designed and developed a remote terminal prototype in its laboratories with an initial nationalization level of 86 percent, which is expected to reach 89 percent by 1981. A national component level of 100 percent is difficult to reach because there is not sufficient demand for many of the components to justify their production.

Another product developed entirely by COBRA is the data input terminal with a nationalization level of around 77 percent, which will begin to be marketed in October of this year.

8711

CSO: 5500

BRAZIL

ALL COLOR TV TUBES TO BE NATIONALLY MANUFACTURED BY 1980

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Jul 78 p 19

/Text/ Brasilia -- According to a Ministry of Communications requirement imposed on the Philips, RCA, Sharp and CTE-Sylvania companies, all color television tubes must be manufactured in Brazil by 1980. The ministry has the power to veto imports of those components because it is consulted by the Bank of Brazil's Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) prior to release of an import license.

Investments for the installation of each factory in the country are estimated at 500 million cruzeiros. Only Phillips has had its tube manufacture project approved by the Industrial Development Council (CDI) of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. Within the next few weeks, the Ministry of Communications will formalize requirements for the levels of nationally produced electronic components and semiconductors.

The secretary general of the Ministry of Communications, Romulo Furtado, revealed yesterday that the Components and Materials Executive Group (GEICOM) attached to the ministry is currently developing 24 programs aimed at accelerating the utilization of national products and substitution of imported equipment.

8711

CSO: 5500

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

ERICSSON GETS TELEPHONE CONTRACT--Stockholm, 2 Jun--According to Ericsson Company sources, the Brazilian Telecommunications Corporation has selected that company's telephone system to expand the Sao Paulo telephone network. The contract, costing approximately \$200 million, involves installation of 50,000 lines, with an option to later install another 180,000 lines. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1147 GMT 2 Jun 78 PY]

CSO: 5500

# NEW SATELLITE EARTH STATION DUE AT END OF YEAR

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 9 Jul 78 p 19

[Article by Courtney Gibson]

[Text]

By the end of this year, a modern Satellite Earth Station should be in operation in Guyana as one aspect of the on-going expansion and development programme being undertaken by the Guyana Telecommunication Corporation.

The Earth Station is under construction on a plot of land adjacent to the Tropospheric Scatter Station of the Guyana International Telecommunication Corporation (GUYINTEL) on Carifesta Avenue. And, according to corporation officials, work on the \$6.7 Million project is progressing on schedule.

An Earth Station is a special type of radio station used to establish direct communication with similar stations around the world through the use of satellite technology. It is a modern system of international telecommunication.

## NETWORK

The station being built for the G.T.C. will be linked to

the network of the International Telecommunication Satellite Organisation (INTELSAT) which has satellites in orbit over the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans.

This new system will greatly boost Guyana's communication links with several members of the international community making the process speedier, more reliable and enhancing the security of messages both entering and leaving Guyana. In addition, the new system will provide an alternative to the current arrangements whereby telephone messages from Guyana have to pass through intermediate stations in various countries.

According to the present arrangement, in order that a telephone call be made to say, London, it requires a signal passed to Trinidad and Tobago in the first instance, then to Barbados, Antigua and other Caribbean points then finally to London if the submarine cable is used.

## EXPERIENCE

Experience has shown that traffic between these various points is often congested and is sometimes affected by adverse weather conditions. With the introduction of the new system, however, it would be possible to route a call direct to London via satellite irrespective of weather conditions.

The new system will also be able to facilitate the transmission of television programmes should television broadcasting be introduced in Guyana and these programmes be required for use in Guyana or should overseas countries require T.V. programmes from Guyana.

In addition, the new system will provide additional inter-continental telex and telegraph facilities and an alternative link to the traditional tropospheric scatter system that traverses the Caribbean.



The equipment is being supplied by the Nippon Electric Company of Japan. Initially, as many as 36 simultaneous telephone conversations will be handled increasing eventually to 60. This will result in a 60 per cent expansion of the country's international telephone network through 1979 and a 50 per cent increase in telex services by mid next year.

The completion of the

project will bring to Guyana a new technology which will create a new field of expertise. The completion of the project will also herald Guyana's entry into this the latter half of the Twentieth Century in terms of international telecommunication.

In picture is the 11-metre 'dish' antenna which will beam signals from the earth station to the satellite 22,300 miles above the Atlantic.

CSO: 5500

Hundreds of enterprises and institutes of various economic sectors use electronic computers made by the Kiev plant for computing and control machines-- the main enterprise of the "Elektromash" industrial combine. Computers made at the Kiev plant are also exported to Bulgaria, Poland and Czechoslovakia. A consignment of the large M-4030 computers will be sent to the fraternal countries this year. The photograph shows one of the plant's shops.



## RADAR EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE CONTRACT UNDER SCRUTINY

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 7 Jul 78 p 3

[Text]

THE Merriman Commission of Inquiry has undertaken to examine more closely the contractual arrangements between the Guyana Telecommunication Corporation and the Meteorological services of the Ministry of Works and Transport for the servicing and maintenance of Radar equipment at Timehri.

This undertaking was given yesterday when members of the commission continued their probe into the operations, structure, and functioning of the GTC.

The engineer in charge of the Radar Department told the commission that according to the terms of the contract, the GTC merely provides the technical expertise for the maintenance and servicing of the expensive radar equipment. At present, himself and two other persons were responsible for these technical operations and the GTC is paid by the Government Ministry for the provision of the service.

He said he did not know the details related to budgetary control which would determine whether, after detailed costing, the corporation makes a surplus or shows a deficit on the contract.

None of the management personnel present was in a position to say whether the contract was advantageous to the corporation. They agreed, however, that it was a matter which needed to be looked into.

At this stage the commissioners promised to examine the matter in greater detail and requested that they be provided the necessary annual data showing whether since 1971 the contract had been advantageous to the corporation.

The engineer-in-charge contended that because of the high competence of his team, the radar equipment at Timehri was the best in operation in the Caribbean. He contended further that this advantage held by Guyana was due to the fact that unlike the case in other Caribbean countries, when the radar equipment was introduced, the Guyana Government sent persons who had already been technically qualified to be trained to service and maintain the new equipment.

The Guyana Government, he said, started out on the "right footing and made the correct decision when it decided to award the contract to a specialised agency — something which he said was

not done in the other Caribbean countries.

And, referring to problems affecting his department, he told the commission that because of the department's smallness and the fact that it was based out-of-town, it was more or less "on a limb". There was, however, a great deal of autonomy with very little supervision from the Operations Division of the GTC. This was a good arrangement since members of the radar department were removed from the internal politics of the corporation, he said.

Both himself and a non-supervisory worker of the department said there was need for better communication between Head Office and the Radar Department so that employees at Timehri could be kept informed about developments — sports or otherwise — taking place within the corporation and be made to feel that they were an integral part of the organisation.

The salary structure was reasonable but because of the high technical competence of the two junior members of staff, they should be promoted and their salaries upgraded, the engineer said. He himself reached the maximum of his salary scale two years ago

and, taking his qualifications, his experience and other factors into consideration, when compared with the salary scales at some other corporations, he was being underpaid, he said.

Shortly before the adjournment was taken until next Wednesday, the commissioners started probing deeper into the functioning of the GTC Radio Department. Their probe of this department will be continued on Wednesday.

GUYANA

POLLUTION DAMAGES GTC UNDERGROUND LINE PLANT NETWORK

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 6 Jul 78 pp 8, 9

[Article by Courtney Gibson]

[Text] The pollution of the environment by some city firms has been listed as one of the problems affecting the state of the underground line plant network of the Guyana Telecommunication Corporation in the city.

Damage to the underground network during construction work undertaken by agencies other than the GTC, has also been blamed as a factor which contributes to breakdowns in the system.

These two areas of concern were identified yesterday when Engineer-in-Charge of the External Line Plant Maintenance Control Department and a senior technician attached to that department, gave evidence before the Merriman Commission of Inquiry.

According to the technician, certain acids used by some companies in the city sometimes seep into the underground network and come into contact with the metal sleeves of the joints which protect the underground cables. This eventually results in damage to the cables and in breakdowns.

He did not name the firms. Neither did he name the areas where this problem has been experienced. He pointed out, however, that coupled to this, was the fact that the GTC had no preventative maintenance team which would make periodic checks on the system in order to identify areas of weaknesses and thereby prevent any major breakdowns.

The engineer-in-charge did not comment on the problem of pollution. On the question of the absence of a programme of preventative maintenance, however, he explained that while a preventative maintenance team was recently set up, the programme has not yet been implemented because of a chronic shortage of vehicles affecting his department. Most of the time, he explained, about 60 percent of the vehicles are off the roads.

The commissioners, however, said they could not accept the reason given for the absence of a programme of preventative maintenance since, in their view, in an establishment such as the GTC, preventative maintenance must be given priority over corrective maintenance which seemed to be the corporation's present policy.

Both the engineer and the senior technician contended that the corporation's operations were being affected by damage to underground line plant by agencies involved in construction work. According to the engineer, during the last 5 months there were several breakdowns in the system which were due to such damage.

And, unlike the case with damage to overhead cables, which would result in a disruption of the service to only a few customers, any damage to an underground cable was likely to result in the disruption of as many as 500 subscribers' services, the engineer explained.

He contended, however, that despite these problems, the state of the underground line plant network in the city though already 18 years old was "reasonably good." It was in such a good state that its economic life could be extended for an additional 20 years, he said.

He suggested to the commission that the overhead line plant along what used to be the East Coast railway line should be scrapped and new lines be run along a better route.

He said since the East Coast railway was scrapped it became very difficult to service these lines, for what was done by train was now being done by foot and ingress and egress to and from these lines, respectively, was becoming increasingly difficult. This problem, he said, has already been drawn to management's attention and should be under consideration.

At yesterday's sitting, commissioners also dealt with the state of the telephone exchanges on the East Coast, Demerara, a series of complaints which commissioners continue to receive about the services being offered by the GTC, the standard of presentation and the non-presentation of data requested by the commission and the attitude of witnesses who appear before the commission.

Engineer in charge of the East Coast District told the commission that one of the major problems affecting operations in that district was inadequate technical staff to cope with the demands for the service. Giving an example of the seriousness of the situation, he said there were five men working on the external line plant, one was very skilled, one retired recently and of the remaining three, two are nearing the age of retirement.

The commission will meet again today.

CSO: 5500

PARAGUAY

BRIEFS

NEW TELEVISION STATION--Miguel Fustagno, representative of the Brazilian "Globo Network," has arrived here to present a plan to President Stroessner for installing a new television station in Paraguay, with Brazilian capital and technology. The "Globo Network" is the largest communications industry in Brazil and the ninth largest in the world. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 5 Jul 78 p 7 PY]

CSO: 5500

PERU

BRIEFS

EARTH SATELLITE STATIONS--The Peruvian transportation and communications minister stated here today that the Peruvian jungle will be connected to the national telecommunications network. Elivio Vannini Chumpitazi stated that to achieve this earth satellite stations will be installed this year in the cities of Iquitos, (?Parapozo) and Pucalpa. These stations will be financed through a \$15-million loan provided by the Japanese Government.  
[Text] [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Jun 78 PY]

CSO: 5500

## INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE ENDS; RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

JN051500Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1435 GMT 5 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 June--The telecommunications conference, which concluded its experts meetings here today, has decided to unify the technical systems of the gulf states communication network. It has also decided to hold a meeting of the main committee for underground cable projects--the cables which link the UAE, Qatar and Saudi Arabia--in the near future in order to adopt the necessary steps for the implementation of these projects.

Conference recommendations included the convocation of an expanded meeting of Middle East states in Geneva next September, to be held under the supervision of the International Telecommunication Union, to approve the final plan for linking the states of the Middle East with underground networks.

CSO: 5500

## IRAN

### NEW TRANSMITTER, RADIO AZARABADEGAN, INAUGURATED

LD121018Y Teheran Domestic Service in Persian 0900 GMT 10 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Our colleague, Vahdati, reports from the center of Azerbaijan on the commencement of operation of the powerful 800 kilowatt transmitter of Radio Azarabadegan. [begin recording]

At 0445 today [2345 GMT 9 June] Radio Azarabadegan began transmitting. The radio's programs were inaugurated with the cry "Allah Akbar" [God is greatest], a recitation from the Koran in the illustrious name of the shahanshah aryamehr and with a message from the governor general of eastern Azerbaijan.

The powerful 800-kilowatt transmitter in Bonab, 130 kilometers from Tabriz, will carry the voice of Radio Azarabadegan to a vast region in the western parts of our country and the surrounding area with a population of over 50 million people. This transmitter, which is one of the most reputable ones in this part of the world, will carry programs lasting 20 hours a day in Persian, Azari, northern Kurdish, Armenian and Istanbul Turkish, over 60 percent of which will be locally produced and will reflect a miscellany of Iran's thoughts and rich culture, local traditions and customs, educational and entertaining programs. Social issues, commentaries and reviews of world events, interviews and talks will constitute another part of the contents of this radio. Azerbaijan's thinkers and researchers will participate in producing the programs of Radio Azarabadegan, and extensive efforts already have been made to collect local and folk music of the region. [end recording]

CSO: 5500

JORDAN

INFORMATION MINISTER RETURNS FROM MOSCOW, MAKES STATEMENT

JN062058Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah returned to Amman from Moscow today at the conclusion of a brief official visit to the Soviet Union. The minister held talks with Mr Lapin, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, to promote cooperation between the two countries in the field of information within the framework of the information program resulting from the cultural agreement signed between the two countries.

In a statement to a JNA correspondent, Abu 'Awdah said that he met with leading media representatives and journalists in Moscow, including the directors of TASS and the NOVOSTI news agency, the editor in chief of the newspaper PRAVDA, the chairman of the Soviet Journalists Union and a number of senior editors.

The minister said that he exchanged viewpoints with the Soviet officials on various information issues and on the role of the Jordanian information media on both national and pan-Arab levels. He said that he met with Kornienko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs and acting minister of foreign affairs. [name and title as received] They discussed aspects of the Middle East issue and its dimensions.

The minister said that he found great appreciation and understanding for Jordan's political stands and for the positive role of His Majesty King Husayn in directing this policy. He found real satisfaction among the Soviet officials with the relations of friendship between the two countries. The officials look forward to developing these relations. The minister said that he extended invitations to a number of officials in the Soviet information departments to visit Jordan. The invitations were accepted and the dates of the visits will be fixed later.

CSO: 5500



## JORDAN

### HUSAYN PRESIDES OVER MEETING ON MICROWAVE PROJECT

JN042025Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Jun 78 JN

[Text] This afternoon His Majesty King Husayn presided over a meeting of those in charge of the joint expanded microwave project, the implementation of which is supervised by the Special Telecommunications Directorate of the Ministry of Defense. The meeting was held at the armed forces general command headquarters.

His majesty was briefed on the microwave project by representatives of the various departments and directorates concerned with the project. His majesty was also briefed on what has been achieved so far, on the new requirements of every department and corporation and on the financial aspects of the project. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister and Minister of Defense Mudar Badran; his excellency the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; his excellency the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; the minister of court; several ministers and civil and military officials.

CSO: 5500

## SYRIA

### RADIO TRANSMITTER 'VOICE OF THE PEOPLE' INAUGURATED

JN010805Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 1 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad announced over the "Voice of the People" radio this morning the commencement of operation by the new transmitter as of today, 1 June 1978. In his announcement, the minister defined the objectives of the new radio transmitter. He said that it has been installed at the instruction of President Leader Hafiz al-Asad so that Damascus Radio would be commensurate with the comprehensive development in Syria, would reflect its reality, meet its aspirations and would contribute to implementing development plans.

The minister asserted that, based on this principle and in order to achieve these objectives, the new radio transmitter will render its services to its listeners, will participate in the national anti-illiteracy campaign and will follow up the battles of our citizens. The minister expressed his hope that the new radio transmitter would participate in shouldering the responsibility of development in Syria in a manner that would achieve an even-handed progress for our society and intensify our ability to stand fast and achieve our nation's objective in building the one state for the one Arab nation.

On behalf of the employees of the general program, Damascus Radio wishes the new Voice of the People transmitter success in serving its listeners and achieving its objectives so that it will proceed, along with Damascus Radio, in the service of information and its national and pan-Arab objectives.

CSO: 5500

## NIGERIA

### RADIO BROADCASTING SYSTEM RENAMED, RESTRUCTURED

PA011642Y Paris AFP in English 1530 GMT 1 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lagos, June 1 (AFP)--Nigeria's radio broadcasting system has been restructured under a new name--the Federal Radio Corporation (FRC)--with more emphasis now being placed on the development of home-made programmes.

Under the new arrangement, which came into force today, the FRC will be solely responsible for broadcasting to all parts of Nigeria from its main base here and through its linguistic zonal stations in Enugu (east), Ibadan (west) and Kaduna (north).

State radio stations will not be allowed to install transmitters bigger than ten kilowatts and will broadcast only in their own areas.

Significant aspects of the new operation are that all programmes from the FRC will be in English, while more radio time will be allocated to purely Nigerian domestic news.

CSO: 5500

SOUTH AFRICA

COMPUTER SCIENCES 'LIFT-OFF' REPORTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Jul 78 p 3

[Article by Koenderman in the "Business Times" section]

[Text]

ANGLO American Corporation's computer subsidiary, Computer Sciences, having made the breakthrough to viability in the last two years, now aims to set the pace in the industry, says new deputy managing director, Andre Botha.

Mr Botha, who has gone to Computer Sciences from the Number Two spot at IBM South Africa, is positioned to take over as managing director when Bill Stroman leaves at the end of August.

"My objective is to grow at least as fast as the rest of the market, and preferably faster," he says. "That means something like 30 per cent a year.

"Where we stand right now is where a lot of companies stand after a few years of shaking down. We have a fairly good range of products, but they are not necessarily complementary or all-encompassing.

"The priority is to rationalise the product range. My ambition is to build Computer Sciences to a position where we can offer as complete a range of products and services as possible — only excluding large mainframes.

"We are looking at all possibilities — growth of the existing base, new business, acquisitions, local manufacture — and one has to be willing to compete very aggressively, but we don't intend to tackle the big mainframe suppliers head-on."

That approach will be an interesting switch for Mr Botha, who was head of the data processing division of IBM, which is concerned with sales of large systems.

An important mini-computer specialist company, Computer Sciences also runs a large bureau operation which contributes about 60 per cent of its R14-million annual revenue.

USSR

'TASS': RADUGA TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD191540Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1515 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--In accordance with the program for the further development of communications and television broadcasting systems using artificial earth satellites, another Raduga communications satellite was launched in the Soviet Union today. It contains on board relay apparatus designed to insure in the centimetre waveband uninterrupted round-the-clock telephone and telegraph radio communications and simultaneous transmission of color and black-and-white central television programs to the Orbita station network.

The Raduga satellite has been put into a circular orbit that is nearly stationary with the following initial parameters: distance from the earth's surface--36,590 km; period of rotation around the earth--24 hours 38 minutes; inclination of orbit--0.5 degrees.

Apart from improved multibarrelled communications and television relay apparatus, the satellite has a triaxial system of accurate orientation to the earth, an energy supply system with solar batteries that independently aim at and follow the sun, a system for correction in orbit, a thermoregulation system, a radiotelemetric system for transmitting data on the work of the onboard systems to earth, and a radio system for accurately measuring the parameters of the orbit and control of the satellite.

The apparatus installed on the Raduga satellite is working normally. The command and measuring complex is implementing control of the satellite. Use of the communications and television apparatus of the satellite will be carried out in accordance with the program that has been mapped out.

The Raduga satellite has the international registration code "Statsionar-2."

CSO: 5500

'ACUTE DEBATE' AT UNESCO MEETING ON MASS MEDIA'S ROLE

LD121026Y Moscow TASS in English 0859 GMT 12 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 12, TASS--TASS political commentator Anatoliy Krasikov writes: A regular session of the UNESCO Executive Council that ended in Paris several days ago adopted a resolution on working out a draft declaration on the basic principles of using the mass media for consolidation of peace and international mutual understanding and for combatting war propaganda, racism and apartheid.

The Executive Council instructed the director-general to continue the effort to work out the final draft declaration and to refer it to UNESCO member-countries before the 20th session of the general conference of UNESCO appointed for October of the current year. If this is not achieved, the director-general will have to submit a full report on this matter.

An acute debate preceded the adoption of the resolution. During this debate, representatives of Western powers, above all the United States, claimed that it is difficult to adopt such a document and pressed for delaying its adoption for at least two years. The Soviet delegation, representatives of other socialist countries, as well as of many developing states emphasised the need of the speediest conclusion of the work to draft the project which could be met with the widest possible support of the world community.

The importance of working out such a project is becoming ever more obvious. This document of international law would place serious obstacles to spreading lies and misinformation that poison relations among states and attempt to justify the arms race and the heightening of war psychosis.

Perhaps misinformation never reached so huge a scale over many years and was never fraught with so dangerous consequences. Massive slander of the Soviet Union and, specifically, of its foreign policy now surpassed this grimmest records of the past. The U.S., British, French and Chinese press, as if directed by a conductor's baton, [as recieved] presents the USSR as a potential aggressor that is ready to send its division in different directions.

Encircling socialist countries with a network of NATO military bases, increasing with every year unprecedented spending on preparation for war, insisting on creation of new, ever more horrible mass destruction weapons, NATO masterminds--and in their wake, the press--actually deny to the Soviet Union a legitimate right of self-defence. At the same time they reject constructive proposals of countries of the socialist community aimed at lowering the level of military confrontation, at limitation of armaments and, in the long run, at general disarmament.

The latest example of gross misrepresentation of the Soviet Union's foreign policy by Western and Chinese means of the mass media is a noisy propaganda campaign unleashed in connection with the events in Zaire. Being unable to cite a single fact attesting to any "involvement" of socialist countries in these events, assistant to the U.S. President Zbigniew Brzezinski and President Carter himself and actually all major U.S. newspapers simultaneously accused the Soviet Union and Cuba of supporting the Zaire rebels. These unjustified accusations served as another pretext for intensifying attacks on the edifices of detente that was created by collective efforts of leaders of many countries, including previous presidents of the United States. True, it is asserted in the United States that the present course is merely an episode connected with the wish to show the administration's "toughness" and thus increasing its chances at the coming partial elections to the Congress. It is unfortunate, however, that such "episodes" publicized by the mass media can affect the destinies of entire mankind.

Other cases are also known when the press, radio and television are used for purposes that have nothing in common with the effort to bring peoples closer and increase their co-operation. Such cases were specifically mentioned at the Stockholm conference of heads of the mass media that was held in April on UNESCO's initiative. Representatives of developing countries cited at that conference numerous examples of how the "big press" of the West, using as a cover the slogan of unlimited freedom, misrepresents the state of affairs in former colonies, protects this policy of multinational corporations, publicises ideas of racism, justifies outside interference in internal affairs of sovereign states.

All these facts confirm again the timeliness of raising the question about undelayed adoption at a coming session of UNESCO general conference of the declaration on the basic principles of using the mass media for consolidation of peace and international mutual understanding and for combatting war propaganda, racism and apartheid.

CSO: 5500

UNESCO PARIS MEETING DISCUSSES MASS MEDIA USES

LD081556Y Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 8 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Paris, June 8, TASS--(TASS correspondent) One of the main items of the agenda of the session of the Executive Board of UNESCO, under way here, is the question of drawing up a draft declaration on the basic principles of using the mass media for consolidating peace, international mutual understanding and the struggle against propaganda of war, against racism and apartheid.

The drawing up and adoption of this document is very topical in view of the fact that imperialist circles use widely the mass media in an effort to justify gross interference in internal affairs of other countries, for infringing on national dignity of peoples, sowing discord among states.

Prominent Irish public figure Sean MacBride, the chairman of the international commission for the policy in the sphere of the mass media, noted that for several months now propaganda has been conducted in the West that is aimed at bringing back the times of the cold war, that seeks to speed up the arms race.

Attempts of Western countries, led by the United States, to arrest the process of drawing up the draft declaration became obvious during the discussion. Representatives of the West sought, specifically, to prove that the draft declaration cannot be prepared earlier than the 21st session of the general conference that will be held in 1980.

Such a tactic of delays was seriously criticized during the session of the executive board. Representative of the USSR Leonid K Takov [as received] exposed the attempts of multinational monopolies and the ruling circles connected with them to control the mass media, to falsify reports about international life. He stressed that the purpose of the mass media is to serve the cause of peace, detente and cooperation among nations, to oppose actively the ideas of militarism and racism.

Delegates of developing countries also insisted on working out the declaration without delay to cut short imperialist policy in the sphere of the mass media.

The executive board instructed its working group to prepare the draft declaration to submit it for consideration of the member-countries so as to put it to the vote at the 20th session of the general conference of UNESCO.



## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

CYPRUS-TURKEY TELEPHONE LINKS--TURKISH CYPRIOT NEWS AGENCY reports that automatic telephone lines have been established between Turkey and various parts of the federated state. The country code of the federated states is 95. The area codes for Lefkosa, Magosa and Girne [Kyrenia] are 720, 536 and 581, respectively. [Bayrak Radio [Clandestine] in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 15 Jul 78 TA]

CSO: 5500

DENMARK

SOGAARD SEEKS FINANCING FOR NEW COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

LD021317Y Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 27 May 78 part 1 p 5 LD

["Uni" report: "Forces Apply for an Enormous Sum for New Communication Equipment"]

[Text] Defense Minister Poul Sogaard has applied to the Folketing Finance Committee for permission to use 67.5 million Danish Kroner of defense allocations to purchase a modern communications system within the next 4 years.

It consists of a computer-controlled signals transmission system which has been developed by the firm of Chr. Rovsing. The system will serve all branches of the armed forces and when it is made operational will signify a substantially more rapid communication of nationwide signals traffic. The system will also mean substantial personnel savings compared to the armed forces' present teleprinter network leased from the Postal and Telegraph Service.

The Rovsing system will consist of eight computer-controlled centers distributed around the country. Two of them will function as control centers; one being directly linked to the NATO communications system. This is the armed forces' only new project this fiscal year. If approved, it is expected that the system could be sold to other NATO countries. Only Dkr 14 million of the Dkr 67.5 million will go abroad. This is to purchase cipher equipment to be delivered by a British firm.

CSO: 5500

GREECE

EXPANSION OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM REPORTED

AT091245Y Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 9 Jun 78 AT

[Text] In an effort to meet telecommunication requirements in the Khalkidhiki [peninsula] which are considerable, it was resolved to establish a wireless system with 300 circuits to replace the current system of 120 circuits.

This was announced by Deputy Communications Minister Yeoryios Moutsios, who added that efforts are being made to have the new system installed as soon as possible in order to meet requirements of interurban telephone needs during the current tourist period.

Moutsios added that the special telecommunications program to be established in the Thraki area will take about a year and a half and provides for construction of basic projects. The program had been estimated at 800 million drachma but it is now estimated that the cost will be over 1 billion.

Moutsios will also visit East Macedonia in order to examine telecommunications issues on the spot, possibly next week.

CSO: 5500

## NORWAY

### PHONE NETWORK IN NORTH SUFFERS BREAKDOWNS

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 18 Jul 78 (Evening Ed) p 1, 10

[Text] There have been several breaks in telephone communications between northern Norway and the rest of the country recently. The Telecommunications Administration informs AFTENPOSTEN that the reasons for the breaks vary. In especially warm periods the signals can become so weak that the connection becomes poor. It is not impossible that it was the warm weather in northern Norway which may have been a contributing cause for some of the faults.

Manager Sigbjorn Hopland in the O-center in the Telecommunications Administration, which warns the local stations around the country about faults in the nationwide network of lines, tells AFTENPOSTEN that the breaks arise either in the large cables or in the radiocommunication.

"The problem is that we do not have the capacity to switch all the traffic over to the reserve lines when such breaks occur," says Hopland. "The capacity of the network to accept traffic is therefore reduced."

This applies especially in northern Norway, where the alternative connection lines which can be used when a break occurs on a line are not as numerous as in southern Norway. The breaks are therefore noticed especially well in northern Norway.

"We have found several times that the connection has been broken for a short period, and that the fault apparently has disappeared without repair. It is difficult to say what this may be caused by, but we are speculating that the especially warm weather in northern Norway recently may have played a role."

"How long does it take before this type of fault is corrected?"

"It varies a great deal. If the fault is localized to a remote mountain top, it may take some time. We are working to improve our capacity to switch the telephone traffic to reserve lines when faults occur in the line network. But we have a long way to go before a line failure can be neutralized in this way," maintains Hopland.

END